CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and ediforial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR
OF THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS,
All business letters and remittances should be
addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to
be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Ss.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 4, 1889, was as follows: 
 Week ending May 4, 188, 200
 18,865

 Funday, April 29
 18,588

 Monday, April 29
 18,569

 Tuesday, April 30
 18,569

 Wednesday, May 1
 18,572

 Thursday, May 2
 19,063

 Friday, May 3
 18,577

 Baturday, May 4
 18,611
 

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 4th day of May, A. D. 1889. Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal.

N. P. FKIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzachuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 12,435 copies; for June, 1888, 18,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 cepies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,151 copies; for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,034 copies; for March, 1889, 18,232 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies; for Junery, 1889, 18,546 copies; for March, 1889, 18,844 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE South side is clamorous for street railways; not for injunctions.

ST. Louis is likely to lose one of its important industries if the cottonbagging trust removes its manufactories to New York city, as contemplated. The annual capacity of these works is equal to forty per cent of the entire amount of bagging consumed in the country.

1 THE grand jury at Chicago, investigating the Jefferson rusane asylum horrors, attributes the evils to the extremely overcrowded condition of the institution. With a few more such attendants as caused the death of lunatic Burns, there could be no complaints of overcrowding.

THE Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad claims to make a route into the Black Hills from Omaha, which puts this city on an equal footing with Buy competitor. If this be so it is the fault of our own jobbers if they do not secure their legitimate share of patronage of the northwest.

IT Is more than probable that the extradition bill now before the Canadian parliament will contain the retroactive clause, by which the boodlers now in Canada may be returned by requisition. There is consternation in the American colony, and many a fugitive carries his heart in his mouth in consequence.

THE condition of crops in this section for the week just passed has been somewhat backward. The cold, dry weather and the want of rain has retarded the growth of wheat and oats. The week. however, has been favorable to corn planting. In the southern part of the state copious showers have materially advanced spring wheat and oats. Though planting is much further advanced this year than in former seasons, rain and warm weather are needed for the growing cereals.

THE republicans of the Fourth conpressional district of Kansas have nominated Horace Kelley, of Ottumwa, to succeed Congressman Ryan, the new minister to Mexico. A nomination in this district is tantamount to an election. Mr. Kelley is a veteran of the war, and a farmer. He served Kansas in both branches of the legislature, has been director of the state penitentiary, and for a number of years was collector of internal revenue. Mr. Kelley is not at all a stranger to public office, and there is every reason to expect that he will reflect credit on himself in his congressional career.

THE deal by which the Northern Pacific gains entrance into Chicago over the Wisconsin Central, has just been closed. Under the contract the Wisconsin Central is practically absorbed by the Northern Pacific, which becomes a transcontinental line from Chicago to Portland. The result of this consolidation is likely to affect all through busihess west of Chicago. Of the six competing lines, including the Wisconsin Central, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, five will throw their business to roads other than the Northern Pacific. On the face of it this looks as if the Norther Pacific had nothing to gain by consolidating with the Wisconsin Central. What action the Iowa and Pacific roads will take in protecting through business to the coast remains to be seen. They will pertainly unite in a defensive alliance should the Northern Pacific encroach upon their traffic.

MASSACHUSETTS is about to experiment with the English system of parliamentary elections. A bill to that effect is pending in the legislature. If passed it will be the first measure of the kind enacted in the United States, and will challenge the attention of the whole country. One section of the bill prowides that any member of a committee who receives or disburses money for political purposes must give a sworn and detailed account of the transaction. The bill furthermore declares illegal the expenditure of money to influence the action of a caucus or convention, or the result of an election, or the vote of any person except by certain legitimate means like circulating printed matter. The purpose of such a measure is plain to reform, if possible, the illegal use of money in our elections which has come BARNUM'S SUCCESSOR.

The question of a successor to the late William H. Barnum, as chairman of the democratic national committee, is already one of serious discussion among the party leaders. The intimation is that before the matter is decided there is likely to be a pretty lively row in the democratic camp, waged between the tariff reform and the protection elements of the party. It is well known that the late chairman was not in sympathy with the former, and his retention at the head of the national committee in the last campaign was not at all pleasing to the Carlisle-Mills element, though circumstances compelled them to submit to it. There was good reason to believe that he was not friendly to Mr. Cleveland, he was opposed to the nomination of Thurman, and the platform was adopted against his protest. Notwithstanding the fact that in the campaign he appeared to labor with his wonted energy and zeal, a great many democrats distrusted him and regarded him as a detriment to the party. In the discussion of his successor this feeling is being explicitly ex-

pressed. The member of the national committee who was perhaps in fullest sympathy with its chairman, was Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, and that shrewd, energetic and aspiring politician now wants to succeed Barnum. It is hardly questionable that as a sagacious and aggressive political manager he has no superior in the national committe or in the democratic party. Nearly his whole life has been passed in politics, and he has a sort of genius for it. He knows all the tricks of the trade, and he is fearless and unscrupulous in the use of the means at his command. But while his qualifications, as a politician, are acknowledged by the party leaders, they do not generally trust him, and he is particularly obnoxious to the tariffreform element. The announcement of his candidacy has aroused the active hostility of this element, and a very earnest fight is promised.

It is most natural that the names of ex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill should be involved. It is very well understood that the former is not averse to having his name kept before the country as a presidential candidate in 1892, and that he has a very formidable following which he will hold is not questionable. Governor Hill will undoubtedly be in the field, with what amount of strength can not be now foretold, but certainly with greater prestige than he had a year ago. The chances of these candidates may be materially affected by the organization of the national committee and the sympathies of its chairman. The belief that Gorman would favor Hill is probably well founded, and thus there is a strong probability that his candidacy will bring on a conflict between the supporters of the ex-president and the governor that will determine long before the meeting of the next democratic national convention, who has the stronger following. The result may also determine whether the democracy in the next national campaign is to reaffirm its tariff policy of last year, or modify its position. It is thus apparent that the matter of selecting a new chairman of the democratic national committee is really an affair of very considerable significance to that party.

TIN MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of tin plate in the United States is believed to be a possible industry of the future. The president of the North Chicago rolling mill company said in a recent interview that this industry is much nearer being established than most people suppose, and stated that his company was preparing to inaugurate it. In a short time he will visit, in company with experts familiar with the tin mines of Europe, the Black Hills in Dakota, to gain full information as to the extent of the block-tin deposits there, investigate the attempts already made to reduce the ore, and secure specimens for more scientific experiment.

Careful investigation has left little room for doubt that the deposits of block-tin in the Black Hills region are very extensive, and it appears that all that is now necessary to lead to the rapid development of this resource is the discovery of a method for separating the mica which is compined with the ore. As mica will not burn it cannot be separated from the tin by smelting, and, as yet, experiments have not resulted in finding an expeditious and profitable method of separating the two metals. But as the president of the Chicago rolling mill says, the obstacles presented will undoubtedly yield to American ingenuity as soon as they are taken hold of in a comprehensive way. With the immense capital of the Chicago corporation enlisted in the enterprise, and the full confidence of its managors in ultimate success, there is a guarantee that nothing will be spared necessary to achieve the desired re-

The establishment of the tin plate industry in the United States may be remote, or a clear way to it may be developed within a brief time, but whenever it shall come it will be the source of an immense boom to the Black Hills. If as estimated the deposits there are greater in extent than those of the Welsh, Bohemian, Saxony and Portuguese mines combined the possible future wealth of that region can not be

computed. PLACING COLORED REPUBLICANS. No one has ever doubted the intention of the administration to give fair recognition to colored republicans in the distribution of the public offices. The only question has been as to how this could be most judiciously done so as to avoid aggravating the race issue. The mass of the colored population is in the south, and in the opinion of many republicans it was desirable that the administration should give most extended recognition to the race in that section. To do this, it was urged, would have the effect to strengthen the allegiance of the colored voters of the country to the republican party, while administering a merited rebuke to the dominant white element in that section. If president Harrison ever sympathized to be an abuse of gigantic proportions. | with this view, it appears that his mind

has undergone a change, and that the policy of the administration hereafter will not be to appoint colored men to offices in the south, only one such appointment to an important position

there having thus far been made. Such is the inference to the drawn from the action of secretary of the interior in appointing a colored citizen of Mississippi for service as a special timber agent in the west, and the statement that this is the first of a number of representative southern colored men who are to be given positions under the department of the interior, with duties elsewhere than in the south. The behef is said to have obtained in administration circles, that it will be the wiser policy to appoint colored men to places located in sections of the country where they will have the moral support of the people and will not have to encounter the hatred that would confront them in the south.

On purely presidential grounds this position is doubtless correct, but a great many republicans will be likely to regard it as a concession that ought not to be made to prejudice and intolerance. And it will not be surprising if some objection is heard from republicans in the sections to which southern colored men shall be sent as public officials. We know of no portion of the country in which the applicants for office do not greatly outnumber the appointments to be made, and it will be but natural that the filling of offices by non-residents, however meritorious the motive, should encounter the protest of resident republicans. The administration may see its way clear to avoid any difficulty of this sort, but that it is one likely to arise is obvious. Meantime, whatever the result may be, the disposition to give the colored race a fair representation in the service of the government is to be commended. It is justly entitled to this consideration. and a republican administration would be stultified that did not accord it.

THE committee to investigate our relations with Canada, of which Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is chairman, passed through Omaha on its way to the Pacific coast. Some six weeks will be spent by the commission studying the coast defenses of the Pacific, the fisheries of the north Pacific, the transcontinental traffic as affected by the Canadian Pacific, the commerce between the two countries, and such kindred subjects as may suggest themselves. In view of the importance of the relations between the United States and Canada the senate committee will proceed with its work with the utmost thoroughness and the data to be laid before congress at its next session will be most valuable. Undoubtedly the report will have great influence in shaping the future policy of congress toward Canada and in settling the disputes now pending between he countries.

JUDGE COOLEY, of the inter-state commerce commission, not long since declared it to be the intention of the commission to enforce the penalties authorized by congress for violation of the inter-state commerce act. An opportunity is likely to be afforded in cases against the Milwankee & St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern roads. charged with giving illegal rebates to a coal shipper. The country would welcome an evidence of the purpose of the commission to enforce the penalties of the law, and unquestionably an example or two would have a wholesome effect.

A FAIR index of the growth of business in this country is furnished by the increase in the number of national banks. Within the past four months, sixty-six new national banks have received their charters, as many as during six months of last year, and only nine less than during the four months of 1887. While the banks organized have been mainly of small capital, averaging about one hundred thousand dollars, the record for 1889 bids fair to equal that of any previous year.

THERE are certain lines of industries well established in Omaha which can with some effort obtain a fair share of the trade of Utah, Idaho and Montana now going to Chicago and St. Louis. The fact that a well known cornice manufacturer of Omaha by personal canvass obtained large contracts in the cities of Ogden and Salt Lake in competition with St. Louis firms should open the eyes of our manufacturers and merchants to the possibilities awaiting

Friendly Tip to the Anarchists. Kansas City Times. Every anarchist should carry this warning duly photographed on his brain, if he ha one: Don't monkey with the stars and

New York Herald.

When Joseph Benson Foraker and Simon Bolivar Buckner ride harmoniously in the same procession, and share alike in the same popular applause, who can say we are not

The New Bank Act.

Chicago Bankers' Monthly. THE OMAHA BEE publishes an able resum of the Nebraska new bank act. We are glad to see so many states brushing up their banking laws and getting these important statutes in good modern shape, and active practical working order. It is a good sign.

Times Have Changed.

The gradual and inevitable disappearance of the national bank circulation does not dull the faith in the continuance of the system. In 1881 Nebraska (Great American Desert) had 12 national banks, capital \$1,000,000; and now 103, capital, \$6,500,000 with deposits \$11,500,000! In 1881 Iowa had 76 national banks, capital \$6,000,000; now 134, capital \$11,000,000; deposits \$23,500,000.

Omaha's Henry George Men

Fremont Tribune,
Omaha has a single tax society with a mall membership endeavoring to inculate the doctrines of Henry George. They may succeed in ultimately reorganizing our tax system, but when they do upon the George basis, there will be long, sandy whiskers on the moon.

Let Bishop Porter Read.

New York Sun. In one respect the politics of to-day show vast improvement over that of Washington's time. Party spirit has sobered down,

which it then displayed. Bitter as the political rancor among us sometimes is, it is mild in comparison with that which attacked Washington in his coffin, led to the killing of Hamilton, and produced the countless libels which filled the newspapers and bubbled over into pamphlets a century ago. Let Bishop Potter read the two extant volumes of McMasters History of the American People," and he will find abundant reason, not for praising the past at the expense of the present, but rather for thankfulness that the past is past, never to return.

An Able Western Man.

Dizin (Ill.) Telegraph.

We understand that the entire delegation in congress from Nebraska is now urging John L. Webster for the vacancy on the su preme bench of the United States. The newspapers of that state are warm in their support of Mr. Webster. He is an able lawyer and a man in the vigorous intellectual age of life; and this is a great point in his favor. There has been some reasons for the complaint that the policy of the presidents in selecting men for these places has been to turn the supreme court into a sort of museum of antiquities. Men have been selected at an age when they should have been ready to retire from the cares of life instead of beginning a career. This has been a serious objection which has been generally recognized in our supreme court. We believe that the states west of the Mississippi are not properly represented in the supreme court.

All Have Endorsed Him.

Benkleman Republican. Newspapers generally throughout the state are earnestly presenting the name of John L. Webster, of Omaha, as a successor to Justice Stanley Mathews, of the United States supreme bench. Mr. Webster is an old resident of Nebraska, a citizen of good reputation, an attorney of more than ordinary ability, being one of the leaders of the Nebraska bar, a thorough republican and a man whose political record is spotless. The Nebraska delegation in congress have all endorsed him together with the leading newspapers. The Republican takes pleasure in stating and hopes it voices the sentiment of the republican party in Dundy county, that nothing would suit the people of this section better than to have President Harrisou appoint Mr. Webster to the vacancy on the supreme bench.

The Say of the Boomer. Chicago Tribune.

Now there comes a painful rumor, that the Oklahoma boomer, in no meek and gentle humor, is upon the homeward track. He is coming o'er the prairie, and with rich vocabulary, blasphemous and sanguinary, he is blazing his way back.

From the Oklahoma region, Hoosier, Sucker, Iowegian, and the rest, a motley legion, soon you'll see get up and dust.

For the boom of Oklahoma, has a queer, defunct aroma. 'Tis beyond the stage of coma-it is now about to "bust."

The Broad Platform of the People.

Atlanta Constitution. There are some in the north who want the southern people to admit that they were traitors; there are some people in the south who want the people of the north to admit that the war for the union was wrong. Between these extremists come the people of both sections, and they are already reunited on a common platform-the glory of the flag, the perpetuity of the union and the prosperity of the whole country. It is a broad plat-

Our Merchant Princes. Wahoo Wasp.

From the extensive reports given in the Omaha papers of the trip of the Omaha board of trade to the Black Hills and return, one would think they were composed of knighted princes from the court of St.

An Evidence of Enterprise. Phelps County Herald.

Omaha is as enterprising as ever. Last week she sent her board of trade on a trip northwest through Dakota and into the Black Hills country, the object being to draw the trade of that section towards the Gate City.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Saxony wool, the very finest in the world, comes from sheep that are a cross of the Spanish upon the Saxon merino. In 1888 we exported \$2,000,000 worth of

sewing machines and \$6,000,000 worth of steam engines and machinery. A Wheeling firm says that the American laborer thinks while he works, and an Ital-

ian simply works like a horse. A cotton fabric which has been patented in England has the appearance and soft feel of chamois leather, and it is guaranteed will

not lose its special qualities when washed. A Baltimore & Ohlo railroad brakeman got \$850 damages for injuries caused in an accident. The company claimed that it was not liable when the air-brakes refused to do

their work. Chicago has 20,000 girls working for starv ation wages. Some make \$2, and a number

get as high as \$3.50 per week. Professor Rogers of England told Henry George that the wages of a common laborer in the days of Henry VII would be equivalent in the money of our day to £145 per annum. Mr. George afterward learned that the present wages of a coal miner in good

times were about £65 a year. "When a man has handled the carpenter's tools till he is seventy-five years old," says the New York Sun, speaking of a suicide. "he is apt to be crowded out of his trade by younger rivals, but they must not forget that he ought to get a show as long as his life is

dependent on his labor." During the past half century the wages of labor have about doubled, while food and clothing cost little less than 50 per cent of what they cost fifty years ago. These are facts sufficiently known to be beyond any successful contradiction, says the Irish

World. The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for a half a year are required to make a cashmere shawl a yard and a hall

Houstholm, Jutland, has the world's biggest electric light. It is of 2,000,000 candlepower, and has a range of twenty-six miles. A pointer for workers from the National Economist: The reason why so small a num ber of monopolists have so long succeeded in preventing the masses from making any neadway against their designs or accomplishing any great reforms is that they work har moniously, with a fixed and definite design, and are persistent and tenacious in their undertakings.

In England the representatives of 261,575 organized miners demand a further increase of 10 per cent in wages. They think that the employers will think twice before throw ing 500,000 men out of work. The Birming ham colliers demand 10 per cent advance and eight hours per day, and five days per week for underground workmen.

Cuba made 1,600 cigars, the finest ever made, for the New York centennial, for \$600.

CLEVER WOMEN.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's second novel is almost ready for the publisher's hands. It will not deal wholly with Washand it is no longer marked by the violence | agton life, but if report be true, it will be

another tale of two cities-Washington and New York.

Queen Victoria will attain the age of three score and ten May 24. The state banquet in honor of the event will not be given until the next day. She has been enjoying unusually good health lately.

Nancy Washington (colored), of Westchester county, New York, thinks the facts that her father and mother belonged to George Washington, and that she herself is enow 106 years old, entitled her to a ticket to the centennial ball.

Texas women are working on convas a huge map of that huge state. The name of each of the 264 counties will be worked "with some beautiful product made in the county.' One county-Tom Green-is larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

Miss Mollie Sherwood, the San Francisco society beauty, now in this city, whose saperb voice is highly spoken of, is going to go on the operatic stage.

Miss Marie Louise Eve is a rising poetes: of Augusta, Ga., who is spoken of by an admiring critic as one "whose pure and gentle spirit is naturally attuned to the unwarlike settlement of controversies, who has made the south respected and loved, and with her woman's hand, unparred many a door to love which political disturbers had closed to hate.

Miss Mary A. Brigham, of Westboro, Mass., who graduated from Mount Holyoke seminary forty years ago, has been chosen as the first president of the institution, which is now a college as well.

Little Devereux Blake and her fellow suffrage boomers have held an indignation meeting to denounce the tyranny of the New York centennial authorities and to formally protest against the glaring injustice which excludes women from any share in the public proceedings of the celebration, while imposing upon them their share of the taxation which pays for the display. And

Ward McAllister chuckles in ghoulish glee. Mrs. Morton, the wife of the vice-president and the leading spirit in the centennial dance preparations, was Miss Anna Livingston Street before her marriage, and is a descendant of Lord Stirling, of revolutionary

IS THERE A TWINE TRUST?

Binding Twine Said to Cost 5 Cents an Acre More Than Last Year.

SCRIBNER, Neb., May 4.-To the Editor of THE BEE: From the fact that there is no twine trust, it seems folly to discuss the twine business, or any devices to avoid its use. The fact is, those who have written the most about it know the least. For instance: The Nebraska Farmer has an item as follows: "The machine agents are asking farmers 25 cents per pound for binding twine. The same kind of twine could have been bought five years ago for 12 cents. It is an outrage." Ther in either end of this. There isn't a word of truth

First. The machine men are not asking 25 cents per pound for twine. The best twine can be bought for 19 or 20 cents-better twine than has ever been sold heretofore. It may cost 5 cents per acre more for twine than last year; but, the rise in price is just as legitimate as the price that raises hogs from 4 cents to 6 cents in sixty days. There is no talk of "trust" then. The fact is, those who have written the most about twine, never saw a binder, and wouldn't know binding twine from any other. Give us facts on this twine business, and not non-sensical ideas about "foiling." W.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Sunday shaving at Norfolk is prohibited Corn planting has commenced in various

The clerk of Buffalo county gathered in \$804.90 during April. There are nineteen irrigating tanks in Fremont, licensed at \$500 each.

The state press unanimously agree that "now is the time to subscribe as well as liquidate."

waterworks. The natives realize that its virtues should be piped. The Omaha Association of Congregational churches will convene at Fremont to-morrow, for a session of three days. The business of the Kearney postoffice for

April amounted to \$1,157, an increase of \$245 over the same month last year. By a singular coincidence Wahoo's water works were put in operation just as the saoons were corked with an injunction Fremont shows a gain of 215 school child-

ren in a year. There are 6,313 in the county, an increase of 349 in twelve months. Biair called the turn on the liquor men by raising the license to \$1,000, the amount to be divided between the school fund and the city treasury.

The Democrat peers into the future and exclaims: "When paved, Beatrice will have the finest streets of any city of the country. We say, 'when paved.' Just when, we will The State Medical association will swap

prescriptions and experiences at Kearney on the 21st. After gravely discussing the ins and pills of mankind, they will diagnose a banquet at the Midway. What profiteth a man who gathers the dross of the world and hides it in a trunk? The Rev. Schmitt, of Blair, is seriously

editating on the text, having lost a roll of \$52 in that way. The fifteenth annual tournament, of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's association will open in Norfolk, on the 21st inst. About

\$500 will be hung up in purses, and some fine shooting is expected. A combination of Brall, Brown and Boose furnishes salacious food for the gossips in Nebraska City. The first two are apparently

anxious to bask in the sunshine of Boose but the law stepped in and temporarily pre vented a scrap. Dave Hillyer and Ike Hedgecock, pilgrims from Kansas, tarried on the bridge at Rulo and were relieved of their spare cash, about \$37, by highwaymen. They were given a

pair of sore heads as momentos of the meet ing, but their names were permitted to go in The editor of the Phelps County Herald

is a man of merry moods. Twenty six weeks ago he launched the Herald on the uncertain tides of public favor, and has had a varied and lively race for bread and butter. Ac-cording to his own confession, the community has at last rewarded him with the title of It tickles the fancy but fails to fill the long felt want in the region of his waist-Charley Rief, of Grand Island, visited

Omaha last week and spent a day sampling prohibition in Council Bluffs. Mr. Rief is now thoroughly convinced that in order to be fully understood the "besuties of prohibi-tion" must be actually witnessed with one's own eyes, as they present a spectacle of such dazzling delight as to create doubt if simply related by one who has seen. Like the sweetness of a smack, it must be experienced to be appreciated, as it can not be described even by the most verbose enthusiast.

A funeral procession was rudely halted out at Shell Creek, Platte county, one day last week. The active imagination of the hearse driver conjured up a wild weird cry from the corpse, and generously stopped to inquire the cause. The box was opened and a doctor sent for, but the corpse gave no evi-dence of life. The incident filled the neighdence of life. The incident filled the neigh-borhood with ghastly yarns, while the driver insists that his passenger muttered a bloodcurdling protest against the omission of "Friends of the family invited" from his obituary.

"Show me the newspapers of the country. exclaimed a western sage, "and I will tell you the character of the people." There is more truth than sentiment in this homely saying. Newspapers are the mirrors of pub-lic and private life. In form and contents they reflect surrounding conditions. Their patronage is a barometer of their influence as well as of the prosperity of the community. as well as of the prosperity of the community. Taken as a whole the press of Nebraska is unsurpassed by any state in the union of equal population. Active, vizorous, enterprising, cleanly printed and well patronized, the daily and weekly papers reflect the progress and prosperity of the people. Always leading and guiding public affairs, vigitant in local concerns, and energetic in defense of local interests, they are truly "maps of busy life, its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

IS LIVE STOCK PROTECTED?

Thayer Explains How Matters Stand in Nebraska.

QUARANTINE LAWS IN FORCE.

Why He Vetoed Senate File No. 10-The Councilmanic Stew-Egan and the London "Blunderer"-Items.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BES.

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 5. "Well, governor, I see that the press dispatches have gone from Lincoln that the live stock commission has discontinued its own existence, owing to the failure of the legislature to make appropriations for its support, and that the state is therefore left with? out protection from contagious and epidemic diseases to which domestic animals are subject. What do you think of it?"

"It is well known that no appropriation for the support of the live stock commission and a state veterinarian was made, but it is not rue that the state is without protection the veto of what is known as senate file No the quarantine law is still saved and in full force. True, the state is now without the proper agencies for enforcing it, but if the emergency arises, I shall flud the proper means to provide for its enforcement. I shall call upon the sheriffs of the respective counties of the state to perform that duty. The live stock interests of Nebraska are of The five stock interests of Nebraska are of such vast importance, and are so vital to the wellfare of the people that they must not be endangered, and I am certain that means will be devised for protecting them. I am glad to know that the railroads entering the state are extremely anxious to avoid any infraction of the quarantine laws; furthermore there is a heavy penalty attached to every such violation. I have been re-ferred several times to the opinion of Attor-ncy General Leese, rendered in 1885, to the effect that the auditor can draw warrants against the live stock indemnity fund, pro vided for in the act of 1885, by the levy of one-quarter of one mill against the taxable property of the state, for the support of a live stock commission, veterinarian and providing indemnity to the owners of diseased animals slain by their orders. The law providing for that levy is still in existence. The legislature having failed to make any appro-priation for continuing the commission, I determined not to appoint such officers. The opinion of the attorney-general above referred to is as follows:
Lincol.N. Neb., Aug. 14, 1885.—Hon. H. A. Babcock, Auditor of Public Accounts:—In

answer to your interrogatory, whether or not you as auditor of public accounts, are authorized to draw warrants on the live stock indemnity fund, as compensation of commissioners, and for animals killed, I will say, section 20 of chapter 4, laws of 1885, provides: That the members of the com mission appointed by the governor shall re-ceive \$5 per day for the time necessarily employed and each member shall receive the actual traveling expenses by him in curred and paid in the discharge of the duties required of him, which said per diem and expenses shall be drawn from the treasury out of the live stock in demnity fund on the warrants in the auditor, to be issued on the filing of his office of an itemized account thereof, properly veri-fied. And I am of the opinion that whatever itemized accounts of the commissioners are presented to the auditor, properly verified, it is the duty of the auditor to draw his war rant on the live stock indemnity fund for the amount of compensation and expense, and in regard to the payment of animals killed by them, section 19, of said chapter 4, provides: When live stock shall be appraised and killed by order of the commission, it is the duty of the commissioners to issue to the owner a certificate showing the number and kind and general description of animals killed, and the amount to which the holder is entitled, and report the same to the auditor, and on presentation of such certificate to the auditor he shall draw his warrant on the treasures for the amount stated, payable out of the live stock indemnity fund. It seems to me that under this provision the additor's duty is clear, and I am of the opinion, that the authority is here granted.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM LEESE,

Attorney General.
"Auditor Barton declines to draw any warrants against the fund raised by this levy, for the reason that no appropriation has been made, and I am clearly of the opinion that he is correct. I, therefore, con-cluded to discontinue the commission, the veterinarian and the payment of indemnity. Section 22, of article 3, of the constitution, says: 'No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific ap-propriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon.' Section 19, also, says: Each legis-lature shall make appropriations for the expenses of the government until the expira-tion of the first fiscal quarter, after the adjournment of the first regular session, and all appropriations shall end with such fiscal quarter. It is clear, therefore, that no money can be used that has not been regularly set apart by law, and any such appropriation, if made, will cease at the end of the first quarter after the adjournment of the legislature. Even if it be contended that the act of 1885 or of 1887 carries an appropriation with it, which I can not admit, it ceases at the end of the fiscal quarter named. I will here state that the board of equalization, composed of Treasurer Hall, Auditor Benton and myself have decided not to make the lays of one. have decided not to make the levy of one quarter of one mill to which reference has been made. This will relieve the people of

the state of a tax amounting to about \$90,-"Since the adjournment of the legislature letters have continued to come in, reporting glandered horses, asking that the veterinarian or live stock agents should visit their ocalities, for the purpose of eradicating the

lisease, but the same reply has been sent to

them that we are without the means to re-

"Our newspaper has undertaken to show that the vetoed bill contained the same provisions as the live stock bill of 1887, with the exception of the one authorizing the payment of live stock agents. This is a mistake. The act of 1887 contained most stringent provi sions for enforcing the quarantine laws and against the introduction of cattle, not only diseased, but against all cattle from certain states naised in the proclamation of quarantine. Those provisions were emitted in the vetoed bill. True, the latter authorized the governor to declare quarantine against cattle with infectious or contagious diseases, though without the provisions to enforce it above referred to. But it did not authorize him to declare quarantine against all cattle from certain sections of the country. here is the difference between these two bills in this respect: Under the vetoed bili Texas cattle could be brought into the state.

"I have stated once before that Texas cat-tle may be perfectly sound and healthy and may be killed for beef, and yet they carry which, though it may be entirely harmless to themselves, yet is fatal to our native cattle. For instance, if a herd of Texas cattle be for instance, if a herd of Texas cattle be driven through our state, patize cattle on their trail are as certain to take the Texas fever and die as persons are to take the yel-low fever and die who go into localities, before the coming of frost, where that dread disease has prevailed. In fact, Texas or Spanish fever, as it is known, is, among cat-tle, very much like yellow fever among the human kind. Each comes, if it comes at all, after the frosts have disappeared, and leaves after the frosts have disappeared, and leaves again after the coming of the frosts. It is to cattle what yellow fever is to the human family. Hence our present quarantine law prohibits the introduction of cattle from Texas and many other states.

"It will thus be seen that a quarantine against cattle having contagious diseases is not sufficient, but that we must be quarantined rigidly against the importation of Texas cattle into Nobraska between the lirst

Texas cattle into Nebraska between the first day of March and the first day of November. This the vetord bill failed to do. The Merry War Continues.

The councelmanic war still continues with unabated fory. W. J. Cooper filed his potition in the district court late last evening asking for a writ of que warranto in the Fourth ward contest case. His petition recites at length the condition of affairs in the ward, leading to the present litigation, and reviews the two elections which caused the muddle. He sets up that at the first election he was duly elected councilman for the ward, and that the subsequent election, held April 32, was void because the city charter makes

no provision for apecial elections to fill va-

cancies on the board. For these reasons the petitioner prays judgment and asks Hamil-on's ouster, and that the relator be installed in his stead. The relator also explains that he prosecutes in his own behalf, County At-torney Stearns having refused to give the matter any attention. The Fourth ward has its heels in the air and, in the language of the slang phrase, "There is kicking going.

Egan and the London Times. The rumor is current that Hon. Patrick Egan will sue the London Times for libel. Doubt about the truth of this statement, however, is expressed and THE BEE repre sentative sought confirmation or denial today from his own lips, but failed to find him, He was from home. But, the rumor goes, that he will petition the court for \$50,000 in damages, and will commence the action as soon after his arrival at Valparaiso, Chili, as possible, but that he will not go to London until the date of the trial is fixed upon. It is no secret, however, that Mr. Egan is bidding a cret, however, that Mr. Egan is bidding a permanent good bye to Lincoln. His family will remove to Chili as soon as he can arrange for them. At the expiration of his mission it is said that he will locate in Chicago or New York where he will have a wider field for political fencing. Lincoln will lose an enterprising citizen and a vignous multiteal worker.

orous political worker. City News and Notes. Lincoln will get the next inter-state oratorical contest. Grinnell, Iowa, was honored

with the last one-just closed. Col. Al Fairprother, managing editor of the Call, left to-day for a two week's visit in

Washington and New York. The Hart Hardware company has asked for a receiver. The petition, for the purpose of winding up the business of the firm, was filed fast evening.

Lincoln is now reasonably sure of a \$190,000 hotel. It is said that the contract for the building has been let. It will be 100x142 feet and five stories high. George D. Scrambling, formerly editor of

the New Republic, is having some difficulty in collecting his judgments against that paper, aggregating nearly \$1,300. A party from Firth has stepped in and is trying to enjoin him from collecting or disposing of them, and bids fair to succeed

LIFE AMONG THE HINDOOS. Interesting Discourse by Rev. Smith

at the Newman M. E. Church. At the Newman M. E. church, yesterday morning, Rev. Sydenham Smith, a missionary who has spent the greater part of his life in India, preached an interesting discourse on the Hindoos, dwelling particularly upon the condition of the women of India and the work of female missionaries among them. Among the interesting statements of the speaker were the following:

"India has 270,000,000 of people-over five times as many as the United States—and yet nearly all are religiously benighted. True, 45,000,000 are Mohammedans, but their re-45,000,000 are Mohammedans, but their religion is nothing better than a fanaticism. The other \$25,000,000 are
steeped in idolatry. The worship of idols
indicates a low standard of intellectuality for the men of a nation. But
what must be the condition of the women?
Considerable good has been done by the custam of the English officials in Judia by eight tom of the English officials in India, by giving government appointments there only to those natives who have mastered the Eng lish language. These government positions are for life, or at the end of twenty-five years the incumbent can retire on a pension These positions are, therefore, desirable and as a consequence tens of thousands of young Hindoos learn the English language every year, and in the reading of English books receive a great deal of enlightenment "The women of India occupy the lowest position of any of their sex in the world.

They are but little better than chattels. The greatest desire of every Hindoo woman is to give birth to a son. The birth of a daughter is considered a misfor tune. As soon as a boy becomes four or five years old he is sent to school, but not one girl in 10,000 receives any education. By the time the girl reaches the age of seven or eight years she is married, and every girl in India is married before she reaches the age of thirteen. The women belonging to the lower castes do all sorts of manual labor. They sweep the streets, carry brick and stone do grading on the railroads, and all other work usually done by men. Yet the condition of these women is really better than those of the upper classes. Those be-longing to the higher castes are shut up in their houses all the time and see nothing of the world. They can not read and are wholly ignorant. There are scarcely any household duties to which they can devote their time, like the good women of this country. They have no chairs, no tables, no beds, no furniture of any kind. At night they sleep on rugs. They have but three things to do: Sweep the floors, wash their clothes and prepare the simplest meals.

"The great majority of people eat no meat. Can you conceive anything more deplorable than the enforced idleness of these women the poorer classes of women see more of life and are more intelligent. All that many of the rich women have to do is to put on their dresses and pearls, and take them off and listen to the tales of their servant women. As a consequence, these women are fearfully superstitious. They believe in the evil eye spells and witchery. If they lose a child they believe that the evil spirit has taken it away because they love it, and to their next child they give some contemptible name such as "Stone" or "Heap of Rubbish," or similar appellation to make the eyil spirit think they do not love the child. They believe that people are sometimes possessed of devils, and if any person does something extraordi-

nary it is attributed to a devil within him.
"A nation is as its homes are. The homes are as the women are. The way to advance these people, therefore, is through the women. Yet in India no respectable woman will speak to a man. Male missionaries, will speak to a man. Male missionaries, therefore, can do little good. The great solution of the problem is through women missionaries. The few that are in India today are doing untold good. The women of India see that these ladies are better educated and more intelligent than themselves, and welcome them into their homes. The use of lady missionaries is the only course to be pursued in saving India from idolatry.

I would rather have five lady missionaries come over to India than ten men. The Hindoos come from the same original stock as ourselves—the Indo-European. They are Caucassians, like ourselves; in fact, they are our brothers, and we should help them."

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order. Dr. J G. B. Siegert & Sons, sele manufacturers. At all drug-

The Fremont Flail tersely observes that prohibition, as practiced in North Hend, is "Hell's nursing school," North Bonders have a special weakness for "cider," in all its varied tints and picturesque effect. Frequently it is transformed into beer, some times whisky straight, but at all times cider and old topers swear to it under all colors and conditions.

Choking Catarrh

Choking Catarrh:

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clustaing your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and disblifty final succeed the effort to clear your throat and bread of this catarrial matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the head passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mirrors all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and sidners, all physicians will admir. It is a terrible discover, and cries out for relief and core.

The remedies utterly fail, of Sanyout's Renterly recommend it to fellow engerers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reflighter passet contains one bottle of the Rabi-Esble references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Ram-cal Clure, one hox of Catanda Ral Solvent, and an improved Innation, with treatise and direc-tions, and is sold by all druggists for \$1.00 Porter Datio and Chemical, Co., Sosyon

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